Matthias Bindig

REPORT ON A PROPERTY EVALUATION OF THE RAIN & SHINE PROPERTY IN THE KENO AREA, YUKON

Claims

Rage 1, 2 YC39562, YC39563

For work done on May 25, 2006

Report By

Lauren Blackburn
Aurora Geosciences Ltd
108 Gold Road
Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2W3

Location: Latitude 63^0 54' 25" N, Longitude 135^0 18' 40" W
Mining District: Mayo
NTS sheets: 105 M/14
Date: January 4, 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Summary 1
2.0 Introduction 2
3.0 Location and Access 2
4.0 Land Status 2
5.0 Physiography and Climate 5
6.0 Regional Geological Setting 5
7.0 2006 Exploration Program 10
8.0 Geochemical Analytical Procedure 10
9.0 Results 10
10.0 Conclusions and Recommendations 11
11.0 Statement of Expenditures 12
12.0 References 13

Figures

1 Property Location Map ..... Page 3
2 Rage Claim Map ..... Page 4
3 Regional Geology ..... Page 7
4 Rage Property Lithology Map ..... Page 8
5 Trenched Area Location Map ..... Page 9

Appendices

Appendix I Statement of Qualifications
Appendix II Geochemical Analytical Certificates
Appendix III Sample Descriptions
Appendix IV Crew Log
Appendix V Photographs

1.0 SUMMARY

This report documents an exploration program conducted at the Rage 1 and 2 claims located on NTS map sheet 105 M/14 near Keno City, Yukon. The claims were staked by Matthias Bindig on July 19th 2005 and together form the Rain and Shine Property.

A 3-person crew spent one day prospecting and collecting rock samples to evaluate the prospect for Ag and Au potential.

The program was successful in locating silver and gold mineralization in outcrop and in excavated material on site. Two samples taken from the property contained >200 g/mt silver and a third sample taken from outcrop contained 1.41 g/mt of gold.

Recommendations for future work on the property are to:

1 Conduct detailed mapping including detailed structural mapping
2 Additional rock sampling

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report documents a mapping and prospecting program conducted at the Rain and Shine Property located in the Keno City Area on NTS map sheet 105 M/14.

A three person crew consisting of Lauren Blackburn (geologist), Ron Stack (prospector) and Matthias Bindig (prospector) conducted the program on May 25th 2006. The crew drove to Lighting Creek and traversed the claims by foot. The focus of the program was mapping and prospecting a 20m by 10m outcrop and bulldozer push pile nearby.

3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

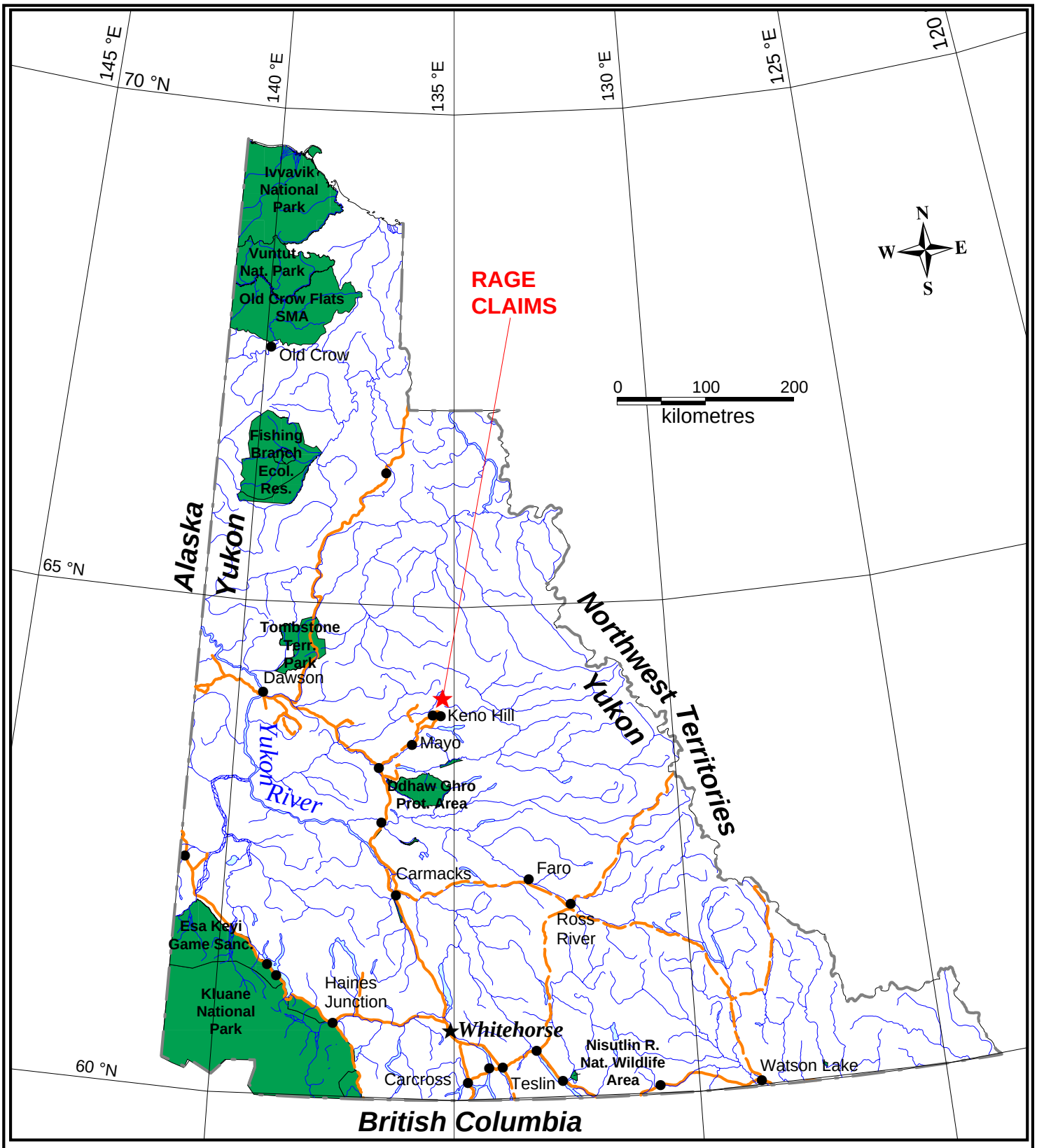
The Rage claims are located on NTS map sheet 105 M/14 and are centered at 63^{0} 54' 25" N latitude, 135^{0} 18' 40" W longitude. The property is within the Mayo Mining District; the location is plotted on Figure 1.

Access to the property is by vehicle from Keno City down Lightning Road for nearly a kilometre, followed by a short walk from the road.

4.0 LAND STATUS

The claims were staked by Matthias Bindig in accordance to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are owned 100% by Mr. Bindig. The property consists of the Rage 1 and 2 claims with grant number YC39562 and YC39563.

Alexco Resources Corporation holds the majority of the claims in the Keno City area that make up the Keno Silver District. The project area lies within the Traditional Territory of the Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation.



MATHIAS BINDIG
RAGE CLAIMS
Location Map

Figure 1 December 5, 2006

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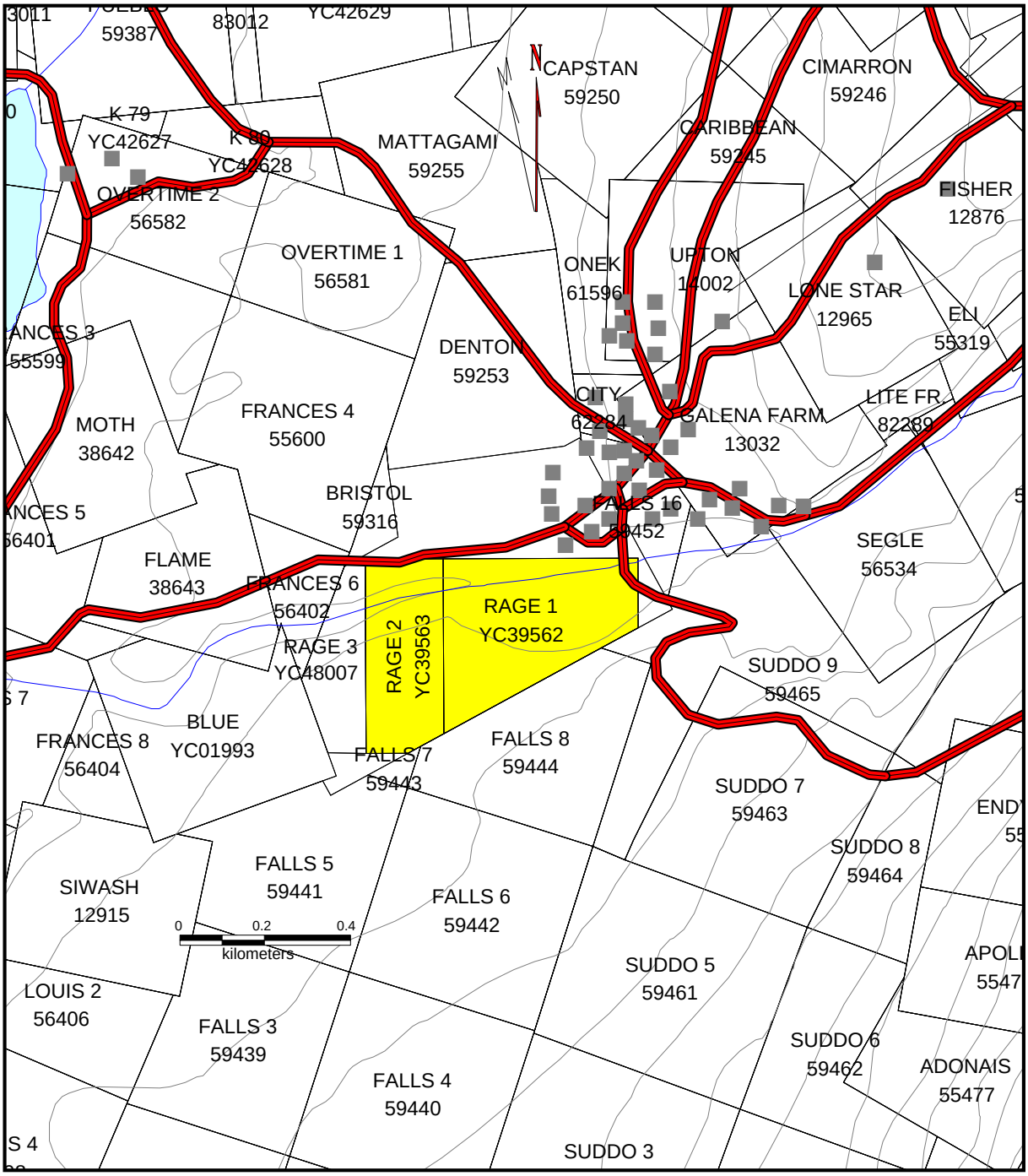

Matthias Bindig
Rage Claims
Claim Location Map

NTS: 115M14
Datum: NAD 83
Date: 5 Dec 2006

Mining District: Mayo
Projection: UTM Zone 8
Job: Matthias Bindig

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Scale= 1: 15 000

5.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Rage Claims are located in the Lightning Creek area within a valley below gently rolling Sourdough Hill. The elevation of the property is approximately 6000 feet above sea level. The area is moderately treed with willow and pine.

Keno City's sub-arctic climate is typified by cold dry winters and hot dry summers. Snow usually begins accumulating in late September or early October and is generally melted by late May to early June. Temperatures range from highs in the mid 30°'s in summer to lows of -50° C in winter.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The regional geology is taken from the Yukon Digital Geology Map (Gordey, et. al., 2003) and is shown in Figure 3. The Rage Claims are located in the Omineca Belt and lie north of the Tintina Fault, which forms the Yukon-wide Tintina Trench. Keno City falls within the Selwyn Basin, one of two major basins that formed within the platforms present in the Yukon. The project area is predominantly within the Keno Hill Quartzite of the Early Mississippian to Devonian Earn Group that forms part of a Devonian-Mississippian clastic wedge (Nokleberg, Warren J. et al., 1997).

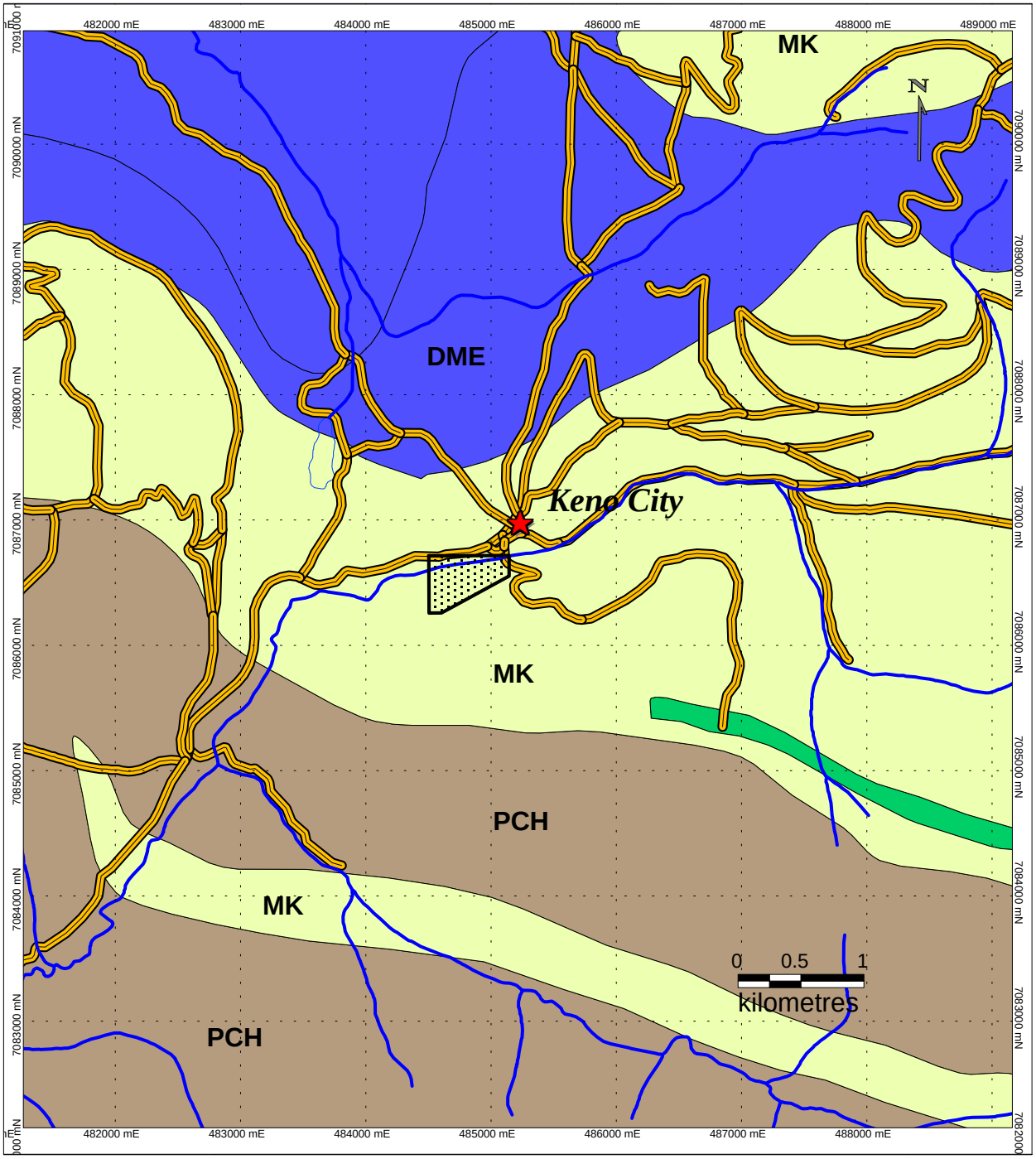
The Earn Group has been interpreted by the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) as a turbidite basin phase forming a deep marine basin as a result of widespread transgression associated with regional rifting (Héon, D., 1993). Beaudoin and Sangster (1996) described the Selwyn Basin as a sedimentary basin that initiated as a Paleozoic continental margin basin that is commonly part of large Pb-Zn metallogenic provinces containing large sedimentary exhalative deposits

The Keno Hill Quartzite consists of resistant, grey, massive to thick bedded, locally banded quartz arenite to orthoquartzite, interbedded with variable amounts of black shale or calcareous phyllite and sandy limestone. Conodonts from rare limestone indicate a Mississippian (Visean to Namurian) age. Various sedimentary environments have been proposed, all of them imply a shallow marine setting. It hosts the silver-lead veins of the Keno Hill mining camps (Danielle Heon, 2003).

The metasedimentary rocks have been divided locally into three formations: Upper Schist, Central (Keno Hill) Quartzite and Lower Schist (Watson, K.W., 1986), the most common being the Quartzite. The expansive Keno Hill Quartzite (**MK**) of Mississippian age consists of resistant, grey, massive to thick bedded, locally banded quartz arenite to orthoquartzite, interbedded with variable amounts of black shale or calcareous phyllite and sandy limestone deposited in a shallow marine setting (Héon, D., 2003).

Mineralization in the area is reported in the Yukon Minfile (Deklerk, 2002) [Minfile Number 105M01] as a substantial silver-lead-zinc and gold vein deposit which has produced over 100,000 tonnes of silver. Mining has taken place in the district for over

90 years with prospecting beginning in the 1980's (Watson, K.W., 1986). The Earn Group hosts numerous metalliferrous deposits, many of which have been mined historically, including the Keno Hill Silver-lead-zinc-cadmium deposit. The deposit is interpreted to be a Ag polymettalic distal vein system/network by Sinclair, A.J. and O.J. Tessari (1981), Nokleberg, Warren, J. et al. (1997), and Sack, R.O. (2002) and Lefebure, D. and B.N. Church (2005). Low to moderate amounts of gold are widely distributed within a distinct member of the Keno Hill Quartzite, and according to Lynch (2005) they demonstrate the characteristics of sediment-hosted disseminated gold deposits.



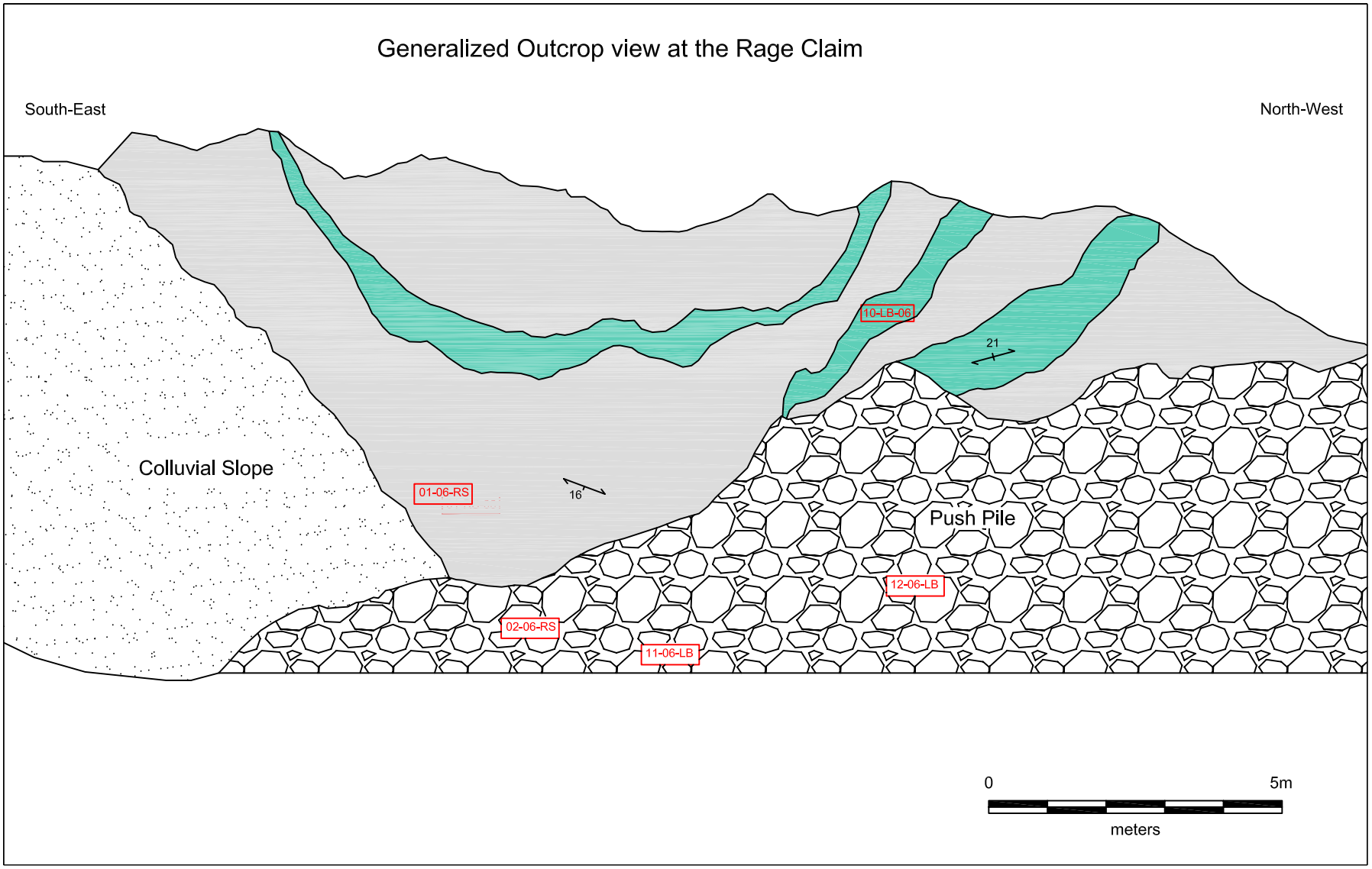
scale 1:50,000

LEGEND

TrG	**Triassic** **Galena Suite greenstone**
MK	**Mississippian** **Keno HIll quartz arenite**
DME	**Devonian to Mississippian** **Earn Group shale**
PCH	**Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian** **Hyland Group shale and sandstone**

MATTHIAS BINDIG
RAIN and SHINE PROPERTY
Figure 3 - Regional Geology
NTS: 105M14 Mining District: Mayo
Datum: NAD 83 Projection: UTM , zone 8
Date: December 12, 2006

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD



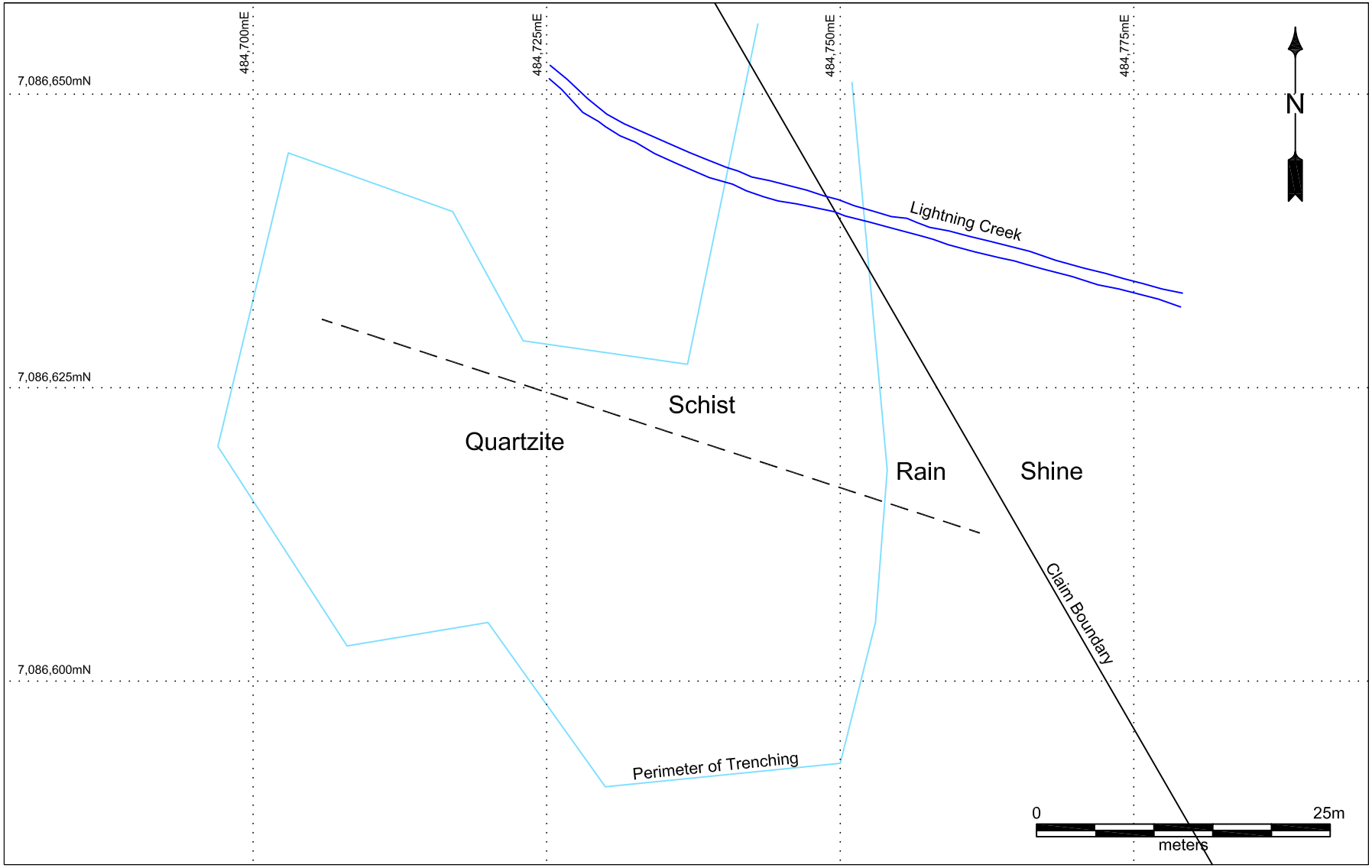
ASSAY VALUES LEGEND

Sample #	Pb %	Zn %	Fe %	As %	Ag g/mt	Au g/mt
RS-01-06	0.59	0.12	10.85	1.54	275	0.25
RS-02-06	0.05	4.87	30.90	0.03	28	0.01
10-06-LB	0.05	14.42	36.01	0.11	36	1.41
11-06-LB	0.38	0.07	14.31	1.79	263	0.22
12-06-LB	0.02	0.02	1.59	0.02	6	<0.01

LEGEND

- Foliated Unit (Rock Type 2)
- Massive (Rock Type 1)
- Bedding (Strike-dip)
- Cleavage Orientation

MATTHIAS BINDIG	RAGE PROPERTY	
LITHOLOGY MAP	Mining District: MAYO	
	NTS: 115 M/14	Datum: N/A
	Job: Misc-06-01-YT	Drawn By: LB
	Date: 14 June 06	Figure: 4
	AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.	



ASSAY VALUES LEGEND

Sample #	Pb %	Zn %	Fe %	As %	Ag g/mt	Au g/mt
RS-01-06	0.59	0.12	10.85	1.54	275	0.25
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11-06-LB	0.38	0.07	14.31	1.79	263	0.22
12-06-LB	0.02	0.02	1.59	0.02	6	<0.01

LEGEND

- Geological contact
- Claim boundary
- Perimeter of trenching

MATTHIAS BINDIG	RAGE PROPERTY	
TRENCHED AREA LOCATION MAP	Mining District: MAYO	
	NTS: 115 M/14	Datum: N/A
	Job: Misc-06-01-YT	Drawn By: HDS
	Date: 5 July 06	Figure: 5
	AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.	

7.0 2006 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2006 exploration program involved prospecting and mapping.

The crew conducted a one-day traverse on the property and collected 5 rock samples, outlined the trenched area (Figure 5), and mapped the outcropping rocks surrounding the push pile (Figure 4).

8.0 GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

All samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for processing. Acme is an ISO 9002 accredited facility. Rock samples were processed by crushed to 10 mesh, then 250 grams of the 10 mesh material was pulverized to 95% passing through 150 mesh. A 1 gram split of the –150 mesh material was then digested via hot regia and analyzed for base metals by ICP-ES (Acme process 7AR) and for precious metals by fire assay on a 1 assay-ton sample. Geochemical Analytical Certificates included in Appendix II.

9.0 RESULTS

The program provided for a very brief visit to the prospect, however, due to existing trenching there was good exposure at the main showing. The push pile at the center of the trenching on the property gives excellent exposure of the lithologies present, furthermore, Lightning Creek which cuts through the property further exposes the metasediments.

Two lithological units were identified at the property, both part of the Keno Hill suite: a massive quartzite and a locally foliated and lineated phyllite. Both outcropping lithologies returned anomalous precious metal values. Samples from the Keno Quartzite returned 2 assays with silver >260 g/mt (>260 000 ppb) and the silicified intensely foliated unit assayed Au > 1.4 g/mt (>14 000 ppb). These anomalous samples were taken from both the outcrop and the push pile, which is comprised of the metasediments viewed in outcrop.

Within the Keno district a series of faults, striking northeast and dipping steeply southeast, host the silver-lead-zinc lode deposits (Watson, K.W., 1986). Early Ag mineralization found within the Keno Quartzite is related to these penetrative structural features, however, these vein faults are occasionally offset by two unmineralized faults (cross faults and bedding plane thrust faults) (Watson, K.W., 1986). A known fault was previously located near the Rage claims in the 80's by Watson (1986) and therefore the claims should be mapped to decipher whether faults are present within the property and if so which type. Variable amounts of Au are present within deformed, foliated, silicified unit that. This late introduction of quartz to the deformed host rock can be seen in

outcrop as smaller, <80cm thick, intercalated layers that are generally gold-bearing, but devoid of silver.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Rage Claims Property Evaluation was successful in locating Ag-Au mineralization in outcrop and float on the property.

The following are recommendations for future work on the property:

1. Conduct detailed mapping including detailed structural mapping
2. Additional rock sampling

Respectfully Submitted,

Lauren Blackburn

11.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Contract Services - Aurora Geosciences Ltd

Lauren Blackburn	1 day @ 330.00	330.00
Lauren Blackburn	2 hours digitizing maps @ $65.00	130.00
Ron Stack	1 day @ 330.00	330.00
Aurora Geosciences administration charges		27.83
Report Writing costs		1,000.00
Sample Shipment		34.42
Sample analysis – Acme Labs		151.14
Truck Rental		100.00
	Total	$ 2,103.39

12.0 REFERENCES

Beaudoin, G. and Sangster, D.F. 1996. Clastic metasediment-hosted vein silver-lead-zinc; in Geology of Canadian Mineral Deposit Types, (ed.) O.R. Eckstrand, W.D. Sinclair, and R.I. Thorpe; Geological Survey of Canada, Geology of Canada, **8**: 393-398.

Deklerk, R., 2002. Yukon Minfile, 2002, A Database of Mineral Occurrences. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Gordey, S. P. and Makepeace, A. J., 2003. Yukon Digital Geology. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File D3826.

Danièle Héon, http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/metallogeny/ selwyn / intro.html table of contents

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Lynch, G. 2005. Sediment-hosted disseminated gold occurrence, northeast Mayo Lake area. Yukon exploration and Geology.

Nokleberg, Warren J. et al. 1997. Significant Metalliferous and Selected Non-Metalliferous Lode Deposits and Placer Districts for the Russian Far East, Alaska, and the Canadian Cordillera. United States Geological Survey Open-File Report 96-513B.

Sack, R.O. 2002. Note on “Large-Scale Hydrothermal zoning reflected in the tetrahedrite-freibergite solid solution, Keno Hill Ag-Pb-Zn District, Yukon” by J.V. Gregory Lynch. The Canadian Mineralogist, **40**: 1717-1719.

Sinclair, A.J. and O.J. Tessari. 1981. Vein geochemistry, an exploration tool in Keno Hill Camp, Yukon Territory, Canada. Journal of Geochemical Exploration, **14**: 1-24.

Watson, K.W.. 1986. Silver-lead-zinc deposits of the Keno Hill – Galena Hill area, central Yukon; in Yukon Geology, Vol. 1; Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 83-88.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Statement of Qualifications

I, Lauren Blackburn, certify that:

1) I reside at 75 Walnut Cresent, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Y1A 5C7

2) I am employed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

3) I am a geological student at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Alberta and have completed all course requirements less one. I am expecting to complete the requirements in the spring of 2007.

4) I have worked in mineral exploration and geological mapping program since June of 2005.

4) I compiled this report based on a property examination conducted on the Rage Claims during the summer of 2006.

Dated this ___th day of _____, 2007, at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Lauren Blackburn

APPENDIX II

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Aurora Geosciences Ltd. PROJECT Rage File # A602609
108 Gold Road, Whitehorse YT Y1A 2W3 Submitted by: Scott Casselman

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %
G-1	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	<2	.001	<.001	.06	2.01	<.01	.007	<.001	.001	<.01	.58	.078	.001	.58	1.15	.08	.64	<.001	<.001
RS-01-06	<.001	.010	.59	.12	275	.001	<.001	.01	10.85	1.54	.001	.001	.034	.03	.05	.038	.001	.01	.08	<.01	.02	<.001	<.001
RS-02-06	<.001	.038	.05	4.87	28	<.001	<.001	5.48	30.90	.03	.001	.068	.003	<.01	1.93	.003	<.001	.38	.08	.08	.01	.002	.001
10-06-LB	<.001	.074	.05	14.42	36	.002	<.001	3.64	36.01	.11	<.001	.143	.006	<.01	.10	.005	<.001	.24	.14	.04	.01	.001	<.001
11-06-LB	<.001	.030	.38	.07	263	.001	.002	.14	14.31	1.79	<.001	.001	.030	.02	.03	.015	<.001	<.01	.03	.01	.04	.001	<.001
12-06-LB	<.001	.002	.02	.02	6	.001	<.001	.01	1.59	.02	<.001	<.001	.001	<.01	<.01	.013	.001	<.01	.05	<.01	.05	<.001	<.001
STANDARD R-2a	.049	.570	1.54	4.20	159	.362	.045	.20	23.27	.23	.169	.030	.133	<.01	2.34	.085	.070	1.64	1.37	.08	.45	.067	.178

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150

Data 1 FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: JUN 7 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED: 05-15-06 10:16

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Raymond Chan

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Aurora Geosciences Ltd. PROJECT Rage File # A602609
108 Gold Road, Whitehorse YT Y1A 2W3 Submitted by: Scott Casselman

SAMPLE#	Au** gm/mt
G-1	<.01
RS-01-06	.25
RS-02-06	.01
10-06-LB	1.41
11-06-LB	.22
12-06-LB	<.01
STANDARD OxL34	5.76

GROUP 6 - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150

06-12-2006 A08:06

Data ✓ FA ____ **DATE RECEIVED:** JUN 7 2006 **DATE REPORT MAILED:**.....

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Raymond Chan

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

APPENDIX III

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Table 2- Sample (Rock Assay) Descriptions from the Rain & Shine (Rage) Claims

Sample Name	Location Easting	Location Northing	Assay Values Pb%	Zn%	Fe%	As%	Ag g/mt	Au g/mt	Rock Type	Sample Description
RS-01-06	0484718	7086600	0.59	0.12	10.85	1.54	**275**	0.25	Brecciated Quartz vein within the quartzite	Grab sample of brecciated quartz vein within the massive quartzite. Quartz is vuggy and oxidized rocks surrounding vein range from green-yellow-black in color.
RS-02-06	0484726	7086604	0.05	4.87	30.90	0.03	28	0.01	Rusty vein within quartzite	Chip sample taken from 8" rusty vein within quartzite. Rusty gouge along vein edge. Vein is striking 187 and dipping nearly vertical.
10-06-LB	0484701	7086600	0.05	14.42	36.01	0.11	36	**1.41**	Schist	Schist grab sample taken from outcrop. Sample shows intense alteration and is heavily replaced by late mineralization. Fine-grained chalcopyrite and pyrite with nicely formed euhedral galena along original bedding planes. Galena is often rotten and completely weathered out.
11-06-LB	0484711	7086606	0.38	0.07	14.31	1.79	**263**	0.22	Quartzite	Grab sample was taken within push-pile and is quartzite with massive chalcopyrite within.
12-06-LB	0484722	7086614	0.02	0.02	1.59	0.02	6	<0.01	Quartzite	Grab sample of vuggy quartzite from push-pile. Possible sidderite within. Vuggy late silicification shows replacement of earlier sulfides.

APPENDIX IV

CREW LOG

2006 Rain & Shine (Rage) Claims Property Evaluation
Matthias Bindig
Prospecting

Crew: Lauren Blackburn (geologist)
Ron Stack (prospector)

Rage Claims Prospecting Area

May 25, 2006 Drove out to Lightning Creek from Keno City and parked vehicle along dirt road that accesses local dump. Walked in the rest of the way to the push pile location and Lauren mapped outcrop wall while Ron outlined the trenched location on the claims. Both Ron and Lauren continued to prospect within the trenched area both in outcrop and within the push pile. Followed up by walking around the area outside of the trenched area to get a better idea of local geology and found outcrops scattered throughout the claim(s). Nice outcrop was viewed along Lightning Creek however by the time we arrived there it was dusk.

Evaluation of Rage Claims Prospecting Area

The metasediments within the Keno District are known to host significant amounts of Ag as polymetallic vein deposits. The Ag-bearing metasediments are present within the Rage Claim prospect and therefore there is potential for significant mineralization, especially if vein faults are located within the property.

APPENDIX V

PHOTOGRAPHS

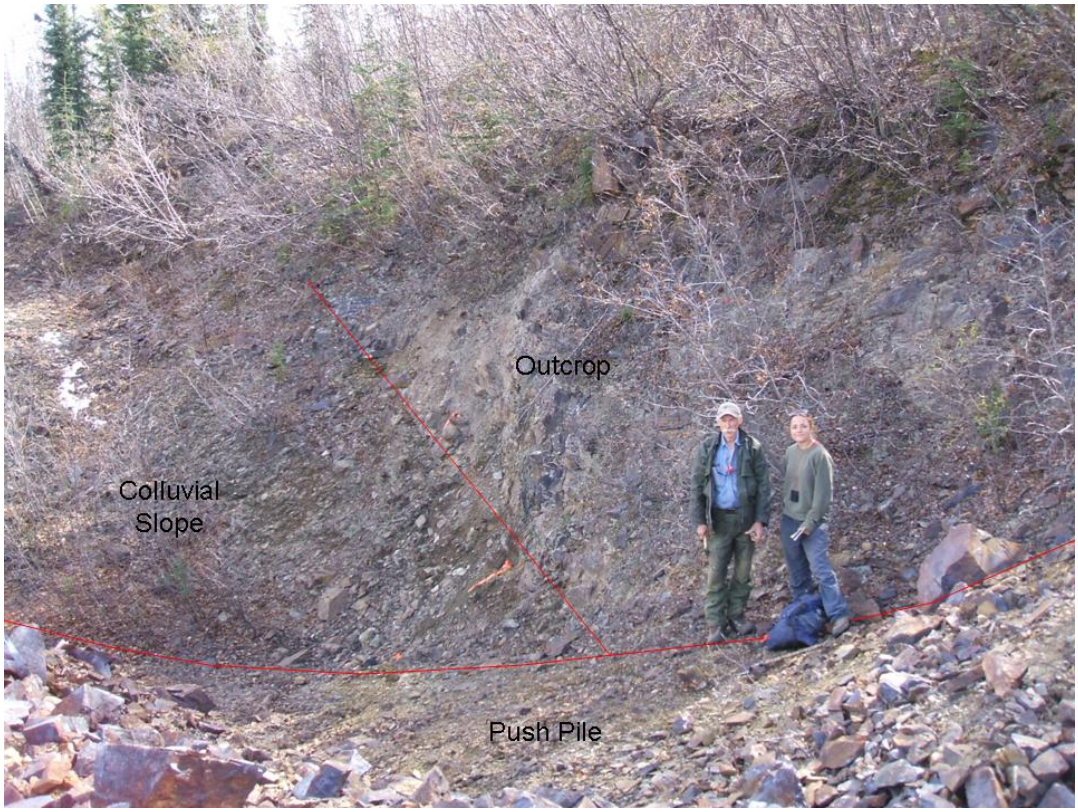

Photo 1. Generalized outcrop view at the Rage Claim (as seen in Figure 4).

Photo 2. Prospecting rocks within the push pile.

Photo 3. Outcropping schist (rock unit two) as seen along Lightning Creek.

Photo 4. Silicified bands within the schist (rock unit two) as seen outcropping near Lightning Creek.